FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

L. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1837. [NO. 1062.

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
y Edward J. Hale,
0 per annum, if paid in advance;
paid during the year of subscrip-
r $3 50 at the end of the year.

RTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
ntinued till forbid, and charged accord.

to the Editor must be post paid.

MBERED LAND

FOR SALE.

ubscriber will sell a TRACT OF LAND,
on Colly Swamp, in Bladen county, a-
2 miles from Black river, containing

2000 ACRES

ract, well Timbered with Pine. For
ich will be liberal, apply to D. Ander-
the Subscriber.

W. J. ANDERSON.

ville, October 4, 1837. 61 4w

Money Lost!

erday, the Subscriber lost, in the street
ome store, about FIFTY DOLLARS, in
es, of the following description: One note
d the balance in $5 and $10 notes, all of
of the State or Bank of Cape Fear, I am
which. The money was, it is believed,
in a piece of white paper, with the name
ith" or "J. S." on it, and the numbers
A liberal reward will be paid for the res-
f the money.

WILLIAM PEACOCK,
Of Johnston County.

ille Oct. 4, 1837. 61*tf.*

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

stitution will resume its exercises on the
Monday of this month, in the spacious
at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the
Hotel," under the conduct of the Rev.
Bailey, of South Carolina, a Gentleman
qualified, both by education and expe-
instructing Young Ladies; and he will
d by able and accomplished Female
All the various branches of female ed-
Music included) will be taught. Pupils
ccommodated with Board in the same
with a genteel family, where their de-
and comfort will be carefully attended
oard may be had in other respectable

will be two Sessions of Twenty Weeks
one vacation of twelve weeks, com-
n July.

TERMS OF TUITION.
r Class, $16 per Session,
r Class, $8 "
nts for Contingencies—all in advance.
itional charges for Music, Drawing, and
Board $50 a Session.

S. COLTON,
C. McIVER,
D. ANDERSON,
G. McNEILL,
H. LEETE,
H. POTTER,
} *School Committee.*

ille Oct. 2, 1837. 61tf.

UGAR For Sale,

30 Hogsheads of a superior quality,
cash, on moderate terms, by the Sub-

JNO. H. COOK.

ille October 1, 1837. 61-4w.

DNER & McKETHAN,

their sincere thanks to their friends
the public in general, for the liberal en-
ent they have received, and also in-
that they have now on hand, finished
ished, a considerable quantity of Work,

Family CARRIAGES,
and small BAROUCHES,
ue and two Horses,
riety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs
s, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS
RIES of all descriptions. All of which
sell low, and warrant to be of good
ship and materials. Persons wishing to
ny article in our line of business, would
call and examine before purchasing
. Orders will be thankfully received
ually attended to.

EPAIRING neatly executed at the
otice, and on reasonable terms.

—All Work previously made and
em, will be repaired free of expense, if
failed by bad timbers or workmanship.
3, 1837. 61tf

NOTICE.

bscriber, intending to remove his family
the State of North Carolina, will offer
n the 21st day of October next, all his
l and Kitchen FURNITURE, and also
ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

ber 25, 1837. 61tf

ve Cents Reward.

NDED from the Subscriber, on the 29th
ptember, a bound boy named ABSA-
WELS. He is a very bright mulatto, a-
ears of age. All persons are cautioned
harboring him. The above reward, but
es and no thanks, will be given for his
o me.

DAVID SHAW.

ville, October 4, 1837. 61-3w

utual Insurance Com-ny of Fayetteville.

CATIONS for Insurance against Fire
e received by the Secretary, from and
0th day of May, 1837.
of the Charter will be furnished those
to examine the principle upon which
ny is formed, on application to the Se-

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
NSLOW, Sec'y.
1837. 40tf

EQUITY BLANKS.

and Master's Deeds,
nas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
peditiously executed at this Office.

Fine Watches and Jewelry, SILVER PLATE, Brittannia Ware, &c. &c.

Jo SELPH having associated himself in Co-partnership with Mr. Benj'n Pyle, the business will in future, be conducted under the firm of *Selph & Pyle.*

They have taken a Store on Person street, in the block of brick buildings, one door East of J. Selph's old Establishment, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where they are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

And will receive by the first arrival from the North, a large and handsome assortment of

SILVER PLATE, AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

Military and Fancy GOODS, PISTOLS, Fine CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, &c, all of which have been selected with great care in New York, by one of the Firm, and are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ They will continue to manufacture Silver Ware, Clock and Watch Repairing, and all other work in their line of business. They hope, by their strict attention to business to share a part of public patronage.

JOHN SELPH,
BENJ'N PYLE.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56tf.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Trustees having re-organized this Department of the Institution, by the re-appointment of three members of the former Faculty; the election of Drs. EBERLE, MITCHELL and CROSS, late Professors in the Medical College of Ohio; and the creation of an Adjunct Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, the Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, with the following Faculty:

Anatomy and Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor, and James M. Bush, M. D., Adjunct Professor.
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by James C. Cross, M. D.
Theory and Practice, by John Eberle, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Wm. H. Richardson, M. D.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Charles W. Short, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D.

Each of the Teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The fees of the entire course, including Matriculation and the use of the Library, will be $105. The Graduation fee, $20.

☞ Notes of all solvent State Banks, will be received in payment of these fees, from Students coming from the States in which the Banks are located.

By order of the Faculty,
JAMES C. CROSS, Dean.

July, 1837. 52-11w

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

BOATS For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, FIVE POLE BOATS, on the Cape Fear river, now lying at the Payetteville Landing, either and all of which may be fitted for immediate use at trifling expense, to wit: The Eliza, Commerce, Packet, Anna Pink and Water Witch, carrying from about 20 to 65 tons weight each. The four first are decked and fitted with hatches; the latter open, and has been found to answer the purpose of a Lighter on the lowest water, to relieve other loaded Boats whenever there was sufficient water to use a ferry flat. Three of the decked Boats draw when loaded, from two to three feet water, but with a full ordinary freight of Dry Goods and some deck load, will only draw from 20 to 24 inches. The largest boat, the Eliza, will draw with an ordinary heavy freight, about four and a half feet. These Boats are all well constructed for the navigation of the Cape Fear river, and are well known to run well under Poles or in tow of a steamer, having been used in both ways. The four lesser Boats would suit Planters on the river above or below, in conveying any kind of Produce to market, being prepared to convey grain in bulk.

Reference for further particulars, to Mr. William O. Jeffreys, at Wilmington, or to the Subscriber, or Messrs. Thomas Sandford & Co. at this place.

Very low prices will be accepted for these Boats, and ample time allowed for payment, upon good paper.

P. I. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1837. 56tf.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, eight miles from Fayetteville, viz:

850 acres, of which there is about 80 or 100 acres cleared and under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House.

750 do., joining the above, of which there is first rate Swamp Land: it is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory, and is an excellent range for stock of every kind. Also,

220 acres of Piney Land, joining the other, and on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road, whereon the Dwelling House stands; with a good Well of Water, and quite healthy.

The above Lands will be sold low for cash, or young negroes.

HECTOR McKAY.

August 15, 1837. 55tf.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,
For sale by
JOHN McARN.
July 22. 51tf.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Sept. 18.

REMARKS OF MR. CALHOUN, OF S. C.

On the bill authorizing an issue of Treasury Notes.

Mr. PRESIDENT: An extraordinary course of events, with which all are too familiar to need recital, has separated, in fact, the Government and the banks. What relation shall they bear hereafter? Shall the banks again be used as fiscal agents of the Government?—be the depositories of the public money?—and, above all, shall their notes be considered and treated as money, in the receipts and expenditures of the Government?—This is the great and leading question; one of the first magnitude, and full of consequences. I have given it my most anxious and deliberate attention; and have come to the conclusion that we have reached the period when the interest both of the Government and the banks forbids a re-union. I now propose to offer my reasons for this conclusion. I shall do it with that perfect frankness due to the subject, to the country, and the position I occupy. All I ask is, that I may be heard with a candor and fairness corresponding to the sincerity with which I shall deliver my sentiments.

Those who support a re-union of the banks and the Government have to overcome a preliminary difficulty. They are now separated, by operation of law, and cannot be re-united while the present state of things continues, without repealing the law which has disjoined them. I ask, who is willing to propose its repeal? Is there any one who, during the suspension of specie payments, would advocate their employment as the fiscal agents of the Government, who would make them the depositories of the public revenue, or who would receive and pay away their notes in the public dues? If there be none, then it results that the separation must continue for the present, and that the re-union must be the work of time, depending on the contingency of the resumption of specie payments.

But suppose this difficulty to be removed, and that the banks were regularly redeeming their notes, from what party in this body can the proposition come, or by which can it be supported, for a re-union between them and the Government? Who, after what has happened, can advocate the re-union of the Government with the league of State banks? Can the Opposition, who for years have been denouncing it as the most dangerous instrument of power and efficient means of corrupting and controlling the Government and country? Can they, after the exact fulfilment of all their predictions of disastrous consequences from the connexion, now turn round and support that which they have so long and loudly condemned? We have heard much from the opposite side of untried experiments on the currency. I concur in the justice of the censure. Nothing can be more delicate than the currency. Nothing can require to be more delicately handled. It ought never to be tampered with, nor touched, until it becomes absolutely necessary. But if untried experiments justly deserve censure, what condemnation would a repetition of an experiment that has failed deserve? An experiment that has so signally failed, both in the opinion of supporters and opponents, as to call down the bitter denunciation of those who tried it. If to make the experiment was folly, the repetition would be madness.

But if the Opposition cannot support the measure, how can it be expected to receive support from the friends of the Administration, in whose hands the experiment has so signally failed, as to call down from them execrations deep and loud?

If, Mr. President, there be any one point fully established by experience and reason, I hold it to be the utter incompetency of the State banks to furnish, of themselves, a sound and stable currency. They may succeed in prosperous times, but the first adverse current necessarily throws them into utter confusion. Nor has any device yet been found to give them the requisite strength and stability, but a great central and controlling bank, instituted under the authority of this Government. I go farther. If we must continue our connexion with the banks, if we must receive and pay away their notes as money, we not only have the right to regulate and give uniformity and stability to their value, but we are bound to do so, and to use the most effective means for that purpose. The Constitution makes it our duty to lay and collect the taxes and duties uniformly throughout the Union, to fulfil which we are bound to give the highest possible equality of value, throughout every part of the country, to whatever medium it may be collected in; and, if that be bank notes, to adopt the most effective means of accomplishing it, which experience has shown to be a Bank of the United States. This has been long my opinion. I entertained it in 1816, and repeated it in my place here on the deposite question in 1834. The only alternative then is, disguise it as you may, between a disconnexion and a Bank of the United States. This is the real issue to which all must come, and ought now to be openly and fairly met.

But there are difficulties in the way of a national bank, no less formidable than a reconnexion with the State banks. It is utterly impracticable, at present, to establish one. There is reason to believe that a majority of the people of the United States are deliberately and unalterably opposed to it. At all events, there is a numerous, respectable, and powerful party—I refer to the old State Rights party—who are, and ever have been, from the beginning of the Government, opposed to the bank; and whose opinions, thus long and firmly entertained, ought at least to be so much respected as to forbid the creation of one, without an amendment of the Constitution. To this must be added the insuperable difficulty, that the Executive branch of the Government is openly opposed to it, and pledged to interpose his veto, on constitutional ground, should a bill pass to incorporate one. For four years, at least, then, it will be impracticable to charter a bank. What must be done in the mean time? Shall the Treasury be re-organized to perform the functions which have been recently discharged by the banks, or shall the State institutions be again employed until a bank can be created? In the one case, we shall have the so much vilified and denounced sub-Treasury, as it is called; and, in the other, difficulties insurmountable would grow up against the establishment of a bank. Let the State institutions be once reinstated, and re-united to the Government as their fiscal agents, and they will be found the first and most strenuous opponents of a national bank, by which they would be overshadowed and curtailed in their profits. I hold it certain that, in prosperous times, when the State banks are in full operation, it is impossible to establish a national bank. Its creation, then, should the re-union with the State banks take place, will be postponed until some disaster, similar to the present, shall again befall the country. But it requires little of the spirit of prophecy to see that such another disaster would be the death of the whole system. Already it has had two paralytic strokes—the third would prove fatal.

But suppose these difficulties were overcome, I would still be opposed to the incorporation of a bank. So far from affording the relief which many anticipate, it would be the most disastrous measure that could be adopted. As great as is the calamity under which the country is suffering, it is nothing to what would follow the creation of such an institution under existing circumstances. In order to compel the State institutions to pay specie, the bank must have a capital as great, or nearly as great, in proportion to the existing institutions, as the late bank had when established, to those of that day. This would give it an immense capital, not much less than one hundred millions of dollars, of which a large proportion, say twenty millions, must be specie. From what source is it to be derived? From the State banks? It would empty their vaults, and leave them in the most helpless condition. From abroad, and England in particular? It would reproduce that revulsive current which has lately covered the country with desolation. The tide is still running to Europe, and, if forced back by any artificial cause before the foreign debt is paid, cannot but be followed by the most disastrous consequences.

But suppose this difficulty overcome, and the bank re-established, I ask, what would be the effects under such circumstances? Where would it find room for business commensurate with its extended capital without crushing the State institutions, enfeebled by the withdrawal of their means in order to create the instrument of their oppression? A few of the more vigorous might survive; but the far greater portion, with their debtors, creditors, and stockholders, would be involved in common ruin. The bank would, indeed, give a specie currency, not by enabling the existing institutions to resume, but by destroying them and taking their place.

Those who take a different view, and so fondly anticipate relief from a national bank, are deceived by a supposed analogy between the present situation of the country and that of 1816, when the late bank was chartered, after the war with Great Britain. I was an actor in that scene, and may be permitted to speak in relation to it with some little authority. Between the two periods there is little or no analogy. They stand almost in contrast. In 1816, the Government was a debtor to the banks—now it is a creditor; a difference of the greatest importance, so far as the present question is concerned. The banks had over issued, it is true, but their over-issues were to the Government—a solvent and able debtor, whose credit, held by the banks in the shape of stock, was at par. It was their excessive issues to the Government on its stock which mainly caused the suspension; in proof of which, it is a remarkable fact, that the depreciation of bank paper under gold and silver was about equal to the proportion which the Government stock held by the banks bore to their issues. It was this excess that hung on the market and depressed the value of their notes. The solution is easy. The banks took the Government stock, payable in 12 years, and issued their notes for the same, payable on demand, in violation of the plainest principles of banking. It followed, or course, that when their notes were presented for payment, they had nothing but Government stock to meet them. But its stock was at par, and all the banks had to do was to go into market with the stock they held and take up their notes; and thus the excess which hung upon the market and depressed their value would have been withdrawn from circulation; and the residue would have risen to par, or nearly par with gold and silver, when specie payments might be easily resumed.

This they were unwilling to do. They were profiting every way; by drawing interest on the stock, by discounting on it as capital, and by its continued rise in the market. It became necessary to compel them to surrender these advantages. Two methods presented themselves: one a bankrupt law, and the other a national bank. I was opposed to the former then, as I am now. I regarded it as a harsh and unconstitutional measure, opposed to the rights of the States. If they have not surrendered the right to incorporate banks, as is conceded, its exercise cannot be controlled by the action of this Government, which has no power but what is expressly granted, and no authority to control the States in the exercise of their reserved powers. It remained to resort to a national bank as the means of compulsion. It proved effectual Specie payments were restored; but even with these striking advantages, it was followed by great pressure in 1818–'19 and '20, as all who are old enough to remember that period must recollect. Such, in fact, must ever be the consequence of resumption when forced, under the most favorable circumstances; and such accordingly, it proved even in England, with all her resources, and with all the caution she used in restoring a specie circulation, after the long suspension of 1797. What, then, would be its effects in the present condition of the country, when the Government is a creditor, instead of a debtor; when there are so many newly created banks without established credit; when the over issues are so great, and when so large a portion of the debtors are not in a condition to be coerced? As great as is the tide of disaster which is passing over the land, it would be as nothing to what would follow were a national bank to be established as the means of coercing specie payments.

I am bound to speak without reserve on this important point. My opinion then is, that, if it should be determined to compel the restoration of specie payments by the agency of banks, there is but one way; but to that I have insuperable objections. I mean the adoption of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States as the fiscal agent of the Government. It is already in operation, and sustained by great resources and powerful connexions, both at home and abroad. Through its agency specie payments might undoubtedly be restored, and that with far less disaster than through a newly created bank; but not without severe pressure. I cannot, however, vote for such a measure. I cannot agree to give a preference and such advantages, to a bank of one of the members of this Confederacy over those of others—a bank dependent upon the will of a State, and subject to its influence and control. I cannot consent to confer favors on the stockholders, many of whom, if rumor is to be trusted, are foreign capitalists, and without claim on the bounty of the Government. But, if all these and many other objections were overcome, there is still one which I cannot surmount.

There has been, as we all know, a conflict between one of the Departments of the Government and that institution, in which, in my opinion, the Department was the assailant; but I cannot consent, after what has occurred, to give to the bank a triumph over the Government, for such its adoption as the fiscal agent of the Government would necessarily be considered. It would degrade the Government in the eyes of our citizens and of the world, and go far to make that bank the Government itself.

But if all these difficulties were overcome, there are others, to me, wholly insurmountable. I belong to the State Rights party, which, at all times, from the beginning of the Government to this day, has been opposed to such an institution, as unconstitutional, inexpedient, and dangerous. They have ever dreaded the union of the political and the moneyed power, and the central action of the Government to which it so strongly tends; and at all times have strenuously resisted their junction. Time and experience have confirmed the truth of their principles; and this, above all other periods, is the one at which it would be most dangerous to depart from them. Acting on them, I have never given my countenance or support to a national bank, but under a compulsion which I felt to be imperious, and never without an open declaration of my opinion as unfavorable to a bank.

In supporting the bank of 1816, I openly declared that, as a question *de novo*, I would be decidedly against the bank, and would be the last to give it my support. I also stated that, in supporting the bank then, I yielded to the necessity of the case, growing out of the then existing and long-established connexion between the Government and banking system. I took the ground, even at that early period, that so long as the connexion existed, so long as the Government received and paid away bank notes as money, they were bound to regulate their value, and had no alternative but the establishment of a national bank.

I found the connexion in existence and established before my time, and over which I could have no control. I yielded to the necessity in order to correct the disordered state of the currency, which had fallen exclusively under the control of the States. I yielded to what I could not reverse, just as any member of the Senate now would, who might believe that Louisiana was unconstitutionally admitted into the Union, but who would, nevertheless, feel compelled to vote to extend the laws to that State, as one of its members, on the ground that its admission was an act, whether constitutional or unconstitutional, which he could not reverse.

In 1834, I acted in conformity to the same principle, in proposing the renewal of the bank charter for a short period. My object, as expressly avowed, was to use the bank to break the connexion between the Government and the banking system *gradually*, in order to avert the catastrophe which has now befallen us, and which I then clearly perceived. But the connexion, which I believed to be irreversible in 1816, has now been broken by operation of law. It is now an open question. I feel myself free, for the first time, to choose my course on this important subject, and, in opposing a bank, I act in conformity to principles which I have entertained ever since I have fully investigated the subject.

But my opposition to re-union with the banks is not confined to objections limited to a national or State banks. It goes beyond, and comprehends others of a more general nature, relating to the currency, which to me are decisive. I am of the impression that the connexion has a most pernicious influence over bank currency, that it tends to disturb that stability and uniformity of value which is essential to a sound currency; and is among the leading causes of that tendency to expansion and contraction, which experience has shown is incident to bank notes as a currency. They are, in my opinion, at best, without the requisite qualities to constitute a currency, even when unconnected with the Government; and are doubly disqualified by reason of that connexion, which subjects them to sudden expansions and contractions, and exposes them to fatal catastrophes, such as the present.

I will explain my views. A bank note circulates not merely on account of the credit of the institution by which it is issued, but because Government receives it like gold and silver in all its dues, and thus adds its own credit to that of the bank. It, in fact, virtually endorses on the note of every specie-paying bank, "receivable by the Government in its dues." To understand how greatly this adds to the circulation of bank notes, we must remember that Government is the great money dealer of the country, and the holder of immense public domains, and that it has the power of creating a demand against every citizen, as high as it pleases, in the shape of a tax, or duty, which can be discharged, as the law now is, only by bank notes or gold and silver. This, of course, cannot but add greatly to the credit of bank notes, and contribute much to their circulation, though it may be difficult to determine with any precision to what extent. It certainly is very great. For why is it that an individual of the first credit, whose responsibility is so indisputable that his friend of equal credit endorses his note for nothing, should put his name with his friend's, being their joint credit, into a bank, and take out the notes of the bank, which is, in fact, but the credit of the bank itself, and pay six per cent. discount between the credit of himself and his friend and that of the bank? The known and established credit of the bank may be one reason, but there is another and powerful one: the Government treats the credit of the bank as gold and silver in all its transactions, and does not treat the credit of individuals in the same manner. To test the truth, let us reverse the case, and suppose the Government to treat the joint credit of the individuals as money, and not the credit of the bank; and is it not obvious that, instead of borrowing from the bank, and paying six per cent. discount, the bank would be glad to borrow from them on the same terms? From this we may perceive the powerful influence which bank circulation derives from the connexion with the credit of the Government.

It follows, as a necessary consequence, that to the extent of this influence the issues of the banks expand and contract with the expansion and contraction of the fiscal action of the Government; with the increase of its duties, taxes, income and expenditure; with the deposites in its vaults, acting as additional capital, and the amount of bank notes withdrawn, in consequence, from circulation; all of which must directly affect the amount of their business and issues, and bank currency, and must, of course, partake of all those vibrations to which the fiscal action of the Government is necessarily exposed, and, when great and sudden, must expose the system to catastrophes such as we now witness. In fact, a more suitable instance cannot be selected to illustrate the truth of what I assert than the present, as I shall proceed to show.

To understand the causes which have led to the present state of things, we must go back to the year 1824, when the tariff system triumphed in Congress—a system which imposed duties not for the purpose of revenue, but to encourage the industry of one portion of the Union at the expense of the other. This was followed up by the act of 1828, which consummated the system. It raised the duties so extravagantly, that out of an annual importation of sixty-four millions, thirty-two passed into the Treasury; that is, Government took one-half for the liberty of introducing the other. Countless millions were thus poured into the Treasury beyond the wants of the Government, which became in time the source of the most extravagant expenditures. This vast increase of receipts and expenditures was followed by a corresponding expansion of the business of the banks. They had to discount and issue freely to enable the merchants to pay their duty bonds, as well as to meet the vastly increased expenditures of the Government. Another effect followed the act of 1828, which gave a still farther expansion to the action of the banks, and which is worthy of notice. It turned the exchange with England in favor of this country. That portion of the proceeds of our exports, which, in consequence of the high duties, could no longer return with profit, in the usual articles which we had been in the habit of receiving principally from that country in exchange for our exports, returned in gold and silver, in order to purchase similar articles at the North. This was the first cause that gave that western direction to the precious metals, the revulsive return of which has been followed by so many disasters. With the exchange in our favor, and consequently no demand for gold and silver abroad, and the vast demand for money attendant on an increase of the revenue, almost every restraint was removed on the discounts and issues of the banks, especially in the northern section of the Union, where these causes principally operated. With their increase wages and prices of every description rose in proportion, followed of course by an increasing demand on the banks for further issues. This is the true cause of that expansion of the currency, which began about the commencement of the late Administration, but which was erroneously charged by it to the Bank of the United States. It rose out of the action of the Government.

The bank, in increasing its business, acted in obedience to the condition of things at the time, and in conformity with the banks generally in the same section. It was at this juncture that the late Administration came into power; a juncture remarkable in many respects; but more especially in relation to the question of the currency. Most of the causes which have since terminated in the complete prostration of the banks and the commercial prosperity of the country were in full activity.

Another cause, about that time, (I do not remember the precise date,) began to produce powerful effects. I refer to the last renewal of the charter of the Bank of England. It was renewed for ten years, and, among other provisions, contained one making the notes of that bank a legal tender in all cases except between the bank and its creditors. The effect was to dispense still further with the use of the precious metals in that great commercial country, which, of course, caused them to flow out in every direction through the various channels of its commerce. A large portion took their direction hitherward, and served still further to increase the current which, from causes already enumerated, was flowing in this direction; and which still further increased the force of the returning current, on the turn of the tide.

The Administration did not comprehend the difficulties and dangers which surrounded it. Instead of perceiving the true reason of the expansion of the currency, and adopting the measures necessary to arrest it, they attributed it to the Bank of the United States, and made it the cause or pretext of waging war on that institution. Among the first acts of hostility, the deposites were removed, and transferred to selected State banks; the effect of which, instead of resisting the tendency to expansion, was to throw off the only restraint that held the banking institutions of the country in check; and of course gave to the swelling tide, which was destined to desolate the country, a powerful impulse. Banks sprung up in every direction; discounts and issues increased almost without limitation, and an immense surplus revenue accumulated in the Deposite Banks, which, after the payment of the public debt, the most extravagant appropriations could not exhaust, and which acted as additional banking capital. The value of the money daily depreciated; prices rose; and then commenced those unbounded speculations, particularly in public lands, which were transferred, by millions of acres, from the Public to the speculators for worthless bank notes, till at length the swelling flood was checked, and the revulsive current burst its barriers, and overspread and desolated the land.

The first check came from the Bank of England, which, alarmed at the loss of its precious metals, refused to discount American bills, in order to prevent a further decrease of its cash means, and cause a return of those which it had lost. Then followed the execution of the deposite act, which, instead of a remedial measure, as it might have been made, if properly executed, was made the instrument of weakening the banks at the point of pressure, especially in the great Metropolis of the Union, where so large a portion of the surplus revenue was accumulated. And, finally, the Treasury order, which still further weakened those banks, by withdrawing their cash means to be invested in public lands in the West.

It is often easier to prevent what cannot be remedied, which the present instance strongly illustrates. If the Administration had formed a true conception of the danger in time, what has since happened might have then been easily averted. The near approach of the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank would have afforded ample means of staying the desolation, if it had been timely and properly used. I saw it then, and purposed to renew the charter, for a limited period, with such modifications as would have effectually resisted the increasing expansion of the currency; and, at the same time, gradually and finally, wear out the connexion between the bank and the Government. To use the expression I then used, "to unbank the banks;" to let down the system easily, and so to effect the separation between the bank and the Government as to avoid the possibility of that shock which I then saw was inevitable without some such remedy. The moment was eminently propitious. The precious metals were flowing in on us from every quarter, and the vigorous measures I purposed to adopt in the renewal of the charter would have effectually arrested the increase of banks, and checked the excess of their discounts and issues; so that the accumulating mass of gold and silver, instead of being converted into bank capital, and swelling the tide of paper circulation, would have been substituted in the place of bank notes, as a permanent and wholesome addition to the currency of the country.

But neither the Administration nor the Opposition sustained me, and the precious opportunity passed unseized. I then clearly saw the coming calamity was inevitable, and it has neither arrived sooner, nor is it greater, than what I anticipated.

Such are the leading causes which have produced the present disorganized state of the currency. There are others of a minor character, connected with the general condition of the commercial world, and the operations of the Executive branch of the Government, but which, of themselves, would have produced but little effect. To repeat the causes in a few words, the vast increase which the tariffs of 1824 and '28 gave to the fiscal action of the Government, combined with the causes I have enumerated, gave the first impulse to the expansion of the currency. These, in turn, gave that extraordinary impulse to overtrading and speculation (they are effects and not causes) which has finally terminated in the present calamity. It may thus be ultimately traced to the connexion between the banks and the Government; and it is not a little remarkable that the suspension of specie payments in 1816, in this country, and that of 1797, in Great Britain, were produced by like causes.

There is another reason against the union of the Government and the banks, intimately connected with that under consideration, which I shall next proceed to state. It gives a preference to one portion of citizens over another, that is neither fair, equal, nor consistent with the spirit of our institutions.

That the connexion between the bank and the Government, the receiving and paying away their notes as cash, and the use of the public money from the time of the collection to the disbursement, is the source of immense profit to the banks, cannot be questioned. It is impossible, as I said, to ascertain with any precision to what extent their issues and circulation depend upon it, but it certainly constitutes a large proportion. A single illustration may throw light upon this point. Suppose the Government were to take up the veriest beggar in the street, and enter into a contract with him that nothing should be received in payment of its dues or for the sale of its public lands in future except gold and silver, and his promissory notes, and that he should have the use of the public funds from the time of their collection until their disbursement: can any one estimate the wealth which such a contract would confer? His notes would circulate far and wide over the whole extent of the Union; would be the medium through which the exchanges of the country would be performed; and his ample and extended credit would give him a control over all the banking institutions and moneyed transactions of the community. The possession of a hundred millions would not give a control more effectual. I ask, would it be fair, would it be equal, would it be consistent with the spirit of our institutions, to confer such advantages on any individual? And if not on one, would it be if conferred on any number? And if not, why should it be conferred on any corporate body of individuals? How can they possibly be entitled to benefits so vast, which all must acknowledge could not be justly conferred on any number of unincorporated individuals?

I state not these views with any intention of bringing down odium on banking institutions. I have no unkind feeling towards them whatever.

I do not hold them responsible for the present state of things. It has grown up gradually, without either the banks or the community perceiving the consequences which have followed the connexion between them. My object is to state facts as they exist, that the truth may be seen in time by all. This is an age of investigation. The public mind is broadly awake upon this all-important subject. It affects the interests and condition of the whole community, and will be investigated to the bottom. Nothing will be left unexplored, and it is for the interest of both the banks and of the community, that the evils incident to the connexion should be fully understood in time, and the connexion be gradually terminated, before such convulsions shall follow as to sweep away the whole system, with its advantages as well as its disadvantages.

But it is not only between citizen and citizen that the connexion is unfair and unequal. It is as much so between one portion of the country and another. The connexion of the Government with the banks, whether it be with a combination of State banks or with a national institution, will necessarily centralise the action of the system at the principal point of collection and disbursement, and at which the mother bank, or the head of the league of State banks, must be located. From that point the whole system, through the connexion with the Government, will be enabled to control the exchanges both at home and abroad; and with it, the commerce, foreign and domestic, including exports and imports.

After what has been said, these points will require but little illustration. A single one will be sufficient; and I will take, as in the former instance, that of an individual.

Suppose, then, the Government, at the commencement of its operation, had selected an individual merchant, at any one point in the Union, say New York, and had connected itself with him, as it has with the banks, by giving him the use of the public funds from the time of their collection until their disbursement, and of receiving and paying away, in all its transactions, nothing but his promissory notes, except gold and silver: is it not manifest that a decisive control would be given to the port where he resided, over all the others; that his promissory notes would circulate every where, through all the ramifications of commerce; that they would regulate exchanges; that they would be the medium of paying duty bonds; and that they would attract the imports and exports of the country to the port where such extraordinary facilities were afforded? If such would clearly be the effects in the case supposed, it is equally clear that the concentration of the currency at the same point, through the connexion of the Government with the banks, would have equal if not greater effects, and that, whether one general bank should be used as an agent, or a league of banks, which should have their centre there. To other ports of the country, the trifling advantages which a branch or deposite bank would give, in the safe-keeping of the public revenue, would be as nothing, compared to the losses caused to their commerce by centralizing the moneyed action of the country at a remote point. Other gentlemen can speak for their own sections; I can speak, with confidence, of that which I have the honor in part to represent. The entire staple States, I feel a deep conviction, banks and all, would, in the end, be great gainers by the disseverance, whatever might be the temporary inconvenience. If there be any other section in which the effects will be different, it would be but to confirm the views which I have presented.

As connected with this, there is a point well deserving consideration. The union between bank and Government is not only a main source of that dangerous expansion and contraction in the banking system which I have already illustrated, but is also one of the principal causes of that powerful and almost irresistible tendency to the increase of banks, which even its friends see and deplore. I dwelt on this point on a former occasion, (on Mr. Webster's motion to renew the bank charter in 1833,) and will not repeat what I then said. But, in addition to the causes then enumerated, there are many other very powerful, and among others the one under consideration. They all may be summed up in one general cause. We have made banking too profitable; far, very far, too profitable; and, I may add, too influential:—One of the most ample sources of this profit and influence may be traced, as I have shown, to the connexion with the Government; and is, of course, among the prominent causes of the strong and incessant tendency of the system to increase, which even its friends see must finally overwhelm either the banks or the institutions of the country. With a view to check its growth, they have proposed to limit the number of banks and the amount of banking capital by an amendment of the Constitution; but it is obvious that the effects of such an amendment, if it were practicable, would but increase the profits and influence of bank capital; and that, finally, it would justly produce such indignation on the part of the rest of the community against such unequal advantages, that in the end, after a long and violent struggle, the overthrow of the entire system would follow. To obviate this difficulty, it has been proposed to add a limitation upon the amount of their business; the effects of which would be, the accommodation of favorites, to the exclusion of the rest of the community, which would be no less fatal to the system. There can be, in fact, but one safe and consistent remedy—the rendering banking as a business less profitable and influential; and the first and decisive step toward this is a disseverance between the banks and the Government. To this may be added some effectual limitation on the denomination of the notes to be issued, which would operate in a similar manner.

I pass over other and important objections to the connexion; the corrupting influence and the spirit of speculation which it spreads far and wide over the land. Who has not seen and deplored the vast and corrupting influence brought to bear upon the Legislature to obtain charters and means necessary to participate in the profits of the institutions? This gives a control to the Government which grants such favors of a most extensive and pernicious character; all of which must continue to spread and increase, if the connexion should continue, until the whole community must become one contaminated and corrupted mass.

There is another and a final reason which I shall assign against the re-union with the banks. We have reached a new era with regard to these institutions. He who would judge of the future by the past in reference to them will be wholly mistaken. The year 1833 marks the commencement of this era. That extraordinary man, who had the power of imprinting his own feelings on the community, then commenced his hostile attacks, which have left such effects behind, that the war then commenced against the banks, I clearly see, will not terminate unless there be a separation between them and the Government, until one or the other triumphs—till the Government becomes the bank, or the bank the Government. In resisting their union, I act as the friend of both. I have, as I have said, no unkind feeling toward the banks. I am neither a bank man, nor an anti-bank man. I have had little connexion with them. Many of my best friends, for whom I have the highest esteem, have a deep interest in their prosperity, and, as far as friendship or personal attachment extends, my inclination would be strongly in their favor. But I stand up here as the representative of no particular interest. I look to the whole, and to the future, as well as the present; and I shall steadily pursue that course which, under the most enlarged view, I believe to be my duty. In 1834, I saw the present crisis. I in vain raised a warning voice, and endeavored to avert it. I now see, with equal certainty, one far more portentous. If this struggle is to go on—if the banks will insist upon a re-union with the Government against the sense of a large and influential portion of the community—and, above all, if they should succeed in effecting it—a reflux flood will inevitably sweep away the whole system. A deep popular excitement is never without some reason, and ought ever to be treated with respect; and it is the part of wisdom to look timely into the cause, and correct it before the excitement shall become so great as to demolish the object, with all its good and evil, against which it is directed.

[illegible] of their own affairs. The [illegible] control and the influence of the [illegible] temporary arrest to [illegible] and business within which the banks may be specifically situated, except almost entirely from those fluctuations and convulsions to which they are now exposed; or, if they should occasionally be subject to them, the evil would be local and temporary, leaving undisturbed the action of the Government and the general currency of the country, on the stability of which the prosperity and safety of the community so much depend.

I have now stated my objections to the re-union of the Government and the banks. If they are well founded; if the State banks are of themselves incompetent agents; if a Bank of the United States be impracticable, or, if practicable, would, at this time, be the destruction of a large portion of the existing banks and of renewed and severe pecuniary distress; if it would be against the settled conviction of an old and powerful party, whose opposition time cannot abate; if the union of Government and banks adds to the unfitness of their notes for circulation, and be unjust and unequal between citizen and citizen, and one portion of the Union and another; and, finally, if it would excite an implacable and obstinate war, which could only terminate in the overthrow of the banking system or the institutions of the country, it then remains that the only alternative would be permanently to separate the two, and to re organize the Treasury so as to enable it to perform those duties which have heretofore been performed by the banks as its fiscal agents. This proposed re-organization has been called a Sub-Treasury—an unfortunate word, calculated to mislead and conjure up difficulties and dangers that do not really exist. So far from an experiment, or some new device, it is only returning to the old mode of collecting and disbursing public money, which, for thousands of years, has been the practice of all enlightened people till within the last century.

In what manner it is intended to re-organize the Treasury by the bill reported, I do not know. I have been too much engaged to read it; and I can only say that, for one, I shall assent to no arrangement which provides for a Treasury bank, or that can be perverted into one. If there can be any scheme more fatal than a re-union with the banks at this time, it would be such a project. Nor will I give my assent to any arrangement which shall add the least unnecessary patronage. I am the sworn foe to patronage, and have done as much and suffered as much in resisting it, as any one.—Too many years have passed over me to change, at this late day, my course or principles. But I will say, that it is impossible so to organize the Treasury for the performance of its own functions, as to give to the Executive a tenth part of the patronage it will lose by the proposed separation, which, when the bill for the re-organization comes up, I may have an opportunity to show. I have ventured this assertion after much reflection, and with entire confidence in its correctness.

But something more must be done besides the re-organization of the Treasury. Under the resolution of 1816, bank notes would again be received in the dues of the Government, if the banks should resume specie payments. The legal as well as the actual connexion must be severed. But I am opposed to all harsh and precipitate measures. No great process can be effected without a shock, but through the agency of time. I accordingly propose to allow time for the final separation; and, with this view, I have drawn up an amendment to the bill, which I shall offer at the proper time, to modify the resolution of 1816, by providing that after the first of January next three-fourths of all sums due to the Government may be received in the notes of specie-paying banks; and that after the first of January next following, one-half, and after the first of January next subsequent, one-fourth; and after the first of January thereafter, nothing but the legal currency of the U. States, or bills, notes, or paper issued under their authority, and which may by law be authorized to be received in their dues. If the time is not thought to be ample, I am perfectly disposed to extend it. The period is of little importance in my eyes, so that the object be effected.

In addition to this, it seems to me that some measure, of a remedial character, connected with the currency, ought to be adopted, to ease off the pressure while the process is going through. It is desirable that the Government should make as few and small demands on the specie market as possible during the time, so as to throw no impediment in the way of the resumption of specie payments. With this view, I am of the impression that the sum necessary for the present wants of the Treasury should be raised by a paper, which should at the same time have the requisite qualities to enable it to perform the functions of a paper circulation. Under this impression, I object to the interest to be allowed on the Treasury notes which this bill authorizes to be issued, on the very opposite grounds that the Senator from Massachusetts bestows his opposition. He approves of interest, because it would throw them out of circulation into the hands of capitalists, as a convenient and safe investment; and I disapprove, because it will have that effect. I am disposed to ease off the process; he, I would suppose, is very little solicitous on that point.

But I go farther. I am of the impression, to make this great measure successful, and secure it against reaction, some stable and safe medium of circulation, to take the place of bank notes in the fiscal operations of the Government, ought to be issued. I intend to propose nothing. It would be impossible, with so great a weight of opposition, to pass any measure without the entire support of the Administration; and, if it were possible, it ought not to be attempted where so much must depend on the mode of execution. The best measure that could be devised might fail, and impose a heavy responsibility on its author, unless it met with the hearty approbation of those who are to execute it. I, then, intend merely to throw out suggestions, in order to excite the reflection of others on a subject so delicate, and of so much importance, acting on the principle that it is the duty of all, in so great a juncture, to present their views without reserve.

It is, then, my impression, that, in the present condition of the world, a paper currency, in some form, if not necessary, is almost indispensable in financial and commercial operations of civilized and extensive communities. In many respects, it has a vast superiority over a metallic currency, especially in great and extended transactions, by its greater cheapness, lightness, and the facility of determining the amount. The great desideratum is, to ascertain what description of paper has the requisite qualities of being free from fluctuation in value, and liability to abuse, in the greatest perfection. I have shown, I trust, that the bank notes do not possess these requisites in a degree sufficiently high for this purpose. I go farther. It appears to me, after bestowing the best reflection I can give the subject, that no convertible paper, that is, no paper whose credit rests upon a *promise to pay*, is suitable for currency. It is the form of credit proper in private transactions between man and man, but not for a standard of value, to perform exchanges generally, which constitute the appropriate functions of money or currency. The measures of safety in the two cases are wholly different. A promissory note, or convertible paper, is considered safe so long as the drawer has ample means to meet his engagements; and in passing from hand to hand, regard is had only to his ability and willingness to pay. Very different is the case in currency.

The aggregate value of the currency of a country necessarily bears a small proportion to the aggregate value of its property. This proportion is not well ascertained, and is probably subject to considerable variation in different countries, and at different periods in the same country. It may be assumed conjecturally, in order to illustrate what I say, at one to thirty. Assuming this proportion to be correct, which probably is not very far from the truth, it follows that, in a sound condition of the country where the currency is metallic, the aggregate value of the coin is not more than one in thirty of the aggregate value of the property.—It also follows, that an increase in the amount of the currency, by the addition of a paper circulation of no intrinsic value, but increases the nominal value of the aggregate property of the country in [illegible] and the [illegible] by the [illegible] instance of the notes in circulation, so as to maintain the same relative proportions. It follows that a Government may safely contract a debt many times the amount of its aggregate circulation; but, if it were to attempt to put its promissory notes in circulation in amount equal to its debts, an explosion in the currency would be inevitable. And hence, with other causes, the constant tendency to an excessive issue of bank notes in prosperous times, when so large a portion of the community are anxious to obtain accommodation, and who are disappointed when negotiable paper is refused by the banks, not reflecting that it would not be safe to discount beyond the limits I have assigned for a safe circulation, however good the paper offered.

On what, then, ought a paper currency to rest? I would say on demand and supply simply, which regulates the value of every thing else—the constant demand which the Government has on the community for its necessary supplies. A medium resting on this demand, which simply obligates the Government to receive it in all of its dues to the exclusion of every thing else, except gold and silver, and which shall be optional with those who have demands on Government to receive or not, would, it seems to me, be as stable in its value as those metals themselves, and be as little liable to abuse as the power of coinage. It would contain within itself a self-regulating power. It could only be issued to those who had claims on the Government, and to those only with their consent, and of course only at or above par with gold and silver, which would be its habitual state; for, as far as the Government was concerned, it would be equal, in every respect, to gold and silver, and superior in many, particularly in regulating the distant exchanges of the country. Should, however, a demand for gold and silver from abroad, or other accidental causes, depress it temporarily as compared with the precious metals, it would then return to the Treasury, and as it could not be paid out during such depression, its gradual diminution in the market would soon restore it to an equality, when it would again flow out into the general circulation. Thus there would be a constant alternate flux and reflux into and from the Treasury, between it and the precious metals; but if at any time a permanent depression in its value be possible from any cause, the only effect would be to operate as a reduction of taxes on the community, and the only sufferer would be the Government itself. Against this its own interest would be a sufficient guaranty.

Nothing but experience can determine what amount and of what denominations might be safely issued; but it may be safely assumed that the country would absorb an amount greatly exceeding its annual income. Much of its exchanges, which amount to a vast sum, as well as its banking business, would revolve about it, and many millions would thus be kept in circulation beyond the demands of the Government. It may throw some light on the subject to state that North Carolina, just after the Revolution, issued a large amount of paper, which was made receivable in dues to her. It was also made a legal tender, but which of course was not obligatory after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. A large amount, say between four and five hundred thousand dollars, remained in circulation after that period, and continued to circulate for more than twenty years at par with gold and silver during the whole time, with no other advantage than being received in the revenue of the State, which was much less than $100,000 per annum. I speak on the information of citizens of that State, on whom I can rely.

But, whatever may be the amount that can be circulated, I hold it clear that, to that amount, it would be as stable in value as gold and silver itself, provided the Government be bound to receive it exclusively with those metals in all its dues, and that it be left perfectly optional with those who have claims on the Government to receive it or not. It will also be a necessary condition that notes of too small a denomination should not be issued, so that the Treasury shall have ample means to meet all demands, either in gold or silver or the bills of the Government, at the option of those who have claims on it. With these conditions, no farther variation could take place between it and gold and silver than that which would be caused by the action of commerce. An unusual demand from abroad for the metals would, of course, raise them a little in their relative value, and depress relatively the Government bills in the same proportion, which would cause them to flow into the Treasury, and gold and silver to flow out; while, on the contrary, an increased demand for the bills in the domestic exchange would have the reverse effect, causing, as I have stated, an alternate flux and reflux into the Treasury, between the two, which would at all times keep their relative values either at or near par.

No one can doubt that the fact of the Government receiving and paying away bank notes in all its fiscal transactions is one of the principal sources of their great circulation; and it was mainly on that account that the notes of the late Bank of the United States so freely circulated all over the Union. I would ask, then, why should the Government mingle its credit with that of private corporations? No one can doubt but that the Government credit is better than that of any bank—more stable and more safe. Why then should it mix it up with the less perfect credit of those institutions? Why not use its own credit to the amount of its own transactions? Why should it not be safe in its own hands, while it shall be considered safe in the hands of 800 private institutions scattered all over the country, and which have no other object but their own private profits, to increase which they almost constantly extend their business to the most dangerous extremes? And why should the community be compelled to give six per cent. discount for the Government credit blended with that of the banks, when the superior credit of the Government could be furnished separately, without discount, to the mutual advantage of the Government and the community? Why, let me ask, should the Government be exposed to such difficulties as the present, by mingling its credit with the banks, when it could be exempt from all such, by using by itself its own safer credit? It is time the community, which has so deep an interest in a sound and cheap currency, and the equality of the laws between one portion of the citizens of the country and another, should reflect seriously on these things, not for the purpose of oppressing any interest, but to correct gradual disorders of a dangerous character, which have insensibly, in the long course of years, without being perceived by any one, crept into the State.

The question is not between credit and no credit, as some would have us believe, but in what form credit can best perform the functions of a sound and safe currency. On this important point, I have freely thrown out my ideas, leaving it to this body and the Public to determine what they are worth. Believing that there might be a sound and safe currency founded on the credit of Government exclusively, I was desirous that those who are responsible and have the power should have availed themselves of the opportunity of a temporary deficit of the Treasury and the postponement of the fourth instalment intended to be deposited with the States, to use them as the means of affording a circulation for the present relief of the country and the banks, during the process of separating them from the Government; and, if experience should justify it, of furnishing a permanent and safe circulation, which would greatly facilitate the operations of the Treasury, and afford, incidentally, much facility to the commercial operations of the country. But a different direction was given, and when the alternative was presented of a loan, or the withholding the fourth instalment from the States, I did not hesitate to give a decided vote for withholding it. My aversion to a public debt is deep and durable. It is, in my opinion, pernicious, and is little short of fraud on the Public. I saw too much of it during the late war not to understand something of the nature and character

[illegible] Calhoun's [illegible] after the [illegible] months of the [illegible] the Government for duties, [illegible] other debts, may be received in [illegible] Banks; after the 1st [illegible] Jan. [illegible] exclusively after the 1st Jan. [illegible] and that after the 1st Jan. 1841, nothing but gold and silver, or notes, bills or paper issued by the Government itself, shall be received or paid by the public officers. The amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King, of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—23.

The amendment offered by Mr. Rives as a substitute for the whole bill (authorizing the reception of the bills of all specie-paying banks not issuing notes of less than $20,) was then tried, and lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—26.

Mr. PRESTON then offered a substitute for the bill, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make *special deposites* of the accruing revenues of the United States in banks most conveniently situated, and to make such terms with them as in his judgment would best promote the public interest.

This substitute was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King, of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—26.

Mr. BUCHANAN then moved an amendment, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe the time and distance when and where the drafts shall be presented, so that no drafts shall be paid unless presented within the time fixed by the Secretary.

Mr. CRITTENDEN deprecated the great and arbitrary power conferred by such a clause upon the Secretary.

Mr. BUCHANAN then amended his own amendment, making it to read that in default of presentation by the holder of the draft, within the time fixed by the Secretary for presentation, then the debt on the draft shall not be extinguished, but the Secretary shall pay the draft in any other mode, or any other place, or at any other time he may think fit.

Mr. Buchanan explained the object of his amendment to be to prevent gold and silver from accumulating in the Collectors' strong boxes, while the drafts were circulating over the country. The drafts being so much more convenient for remittance from place to place than gold and silver, would, Mr. Buchanan was afraid, circulate instead of the metal. The amendment was intended to prevent this convenience from being enjoyed, and to make the holder of the bill take his gold or silver out of the Treasury, *nolens volens*, and transmit that, instead of paper, as well as he could.

The amendment, so modified, was agreed to.

A long discussion took place on an amendment offered by Mr. Morris, proposing that no notes should be received from any bank which were not payable at the place of issue.

Mr. STRANGE offered, as an amendment to Mr. Morris's amendment, to prohibit the receipt of notes under $10; which amendment prevailed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clayton, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., Knight, Linn, Lyon, Nicholas, Prentiss, Roane, Robbins, Sevier, Swift, Spence, Strange, Wall, Wright, Young—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Black, Buchanan, Clay, of Ken., Davis, King, of Geo., McKean, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Robinson, Rives, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Ind., Tipton, Walker, White, Williams—20.

Mr. Morris's amendment, as amended, was then adopted: Ayes 26, noes not counted.

Mr. BENTON offered an amendment, authorizing a premium of one per cent. on gold coin paid into the Treasury; which being objected to, he laid it on the table, with a view to attach it to some other bill.

The bill as amended was then ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Norvell, Niles, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, King of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Webster—23.

Eloquent Extract.—The Speech of Mr. Preston in the Senate on Saturday, has been described to us by a gentleman who heard him, as one of great beauty and of effective eloquence. In the course of it, alluding to the difference between himself and Mr. Calhoun, he broke forth as follows:—"Would to God that I could have had the aid of his giant arm (Mr. Calhoun's) in hurling a spear against the side of this wooden horse for whom we are now busily engaged in throwing down the barriers of the constitution that he may be admitted into the citadel of liberty as an offering to the good of the people. Before heaven I do express my fears, that this wooden horse is crowded with armed men, and that when they shall have been fairly received within our walls they will march out and trample in the dust both him and myself. I warn him of the future!"

The Lynchburg Virginian, speaking of Mr. Woodbury's proposition to the Banks to give up their Specie for Treasury Shin Plasters, remarks:

"The idea that the Banks will consent to give specie for treasury notes, while they are refusing it for their own, would never have found a place in a cranium less obtuse than that of the Secretary of the Treasury. No wonder that this Circular is every where received with marked ridicule. Mr. Woodbury ought to resign an office, the duties of which he is plainly incompetent to discharge!"

From the Alexandria Gazette.

When the Sergeant-at-Arms went round with his bag of *gold* to pay the members of the House of Representatives the other day, the indignation of the people in the galleries was audibly expressed. Great quantities of gold and silver have been sold to the brokers in Washington by the members of Congress.

Relief.—The Banks suspended specie payments—the people were reduced to a great strait to carry on their business, and Mr. Van Buren called Congress together to adopt measures of relief. Congress meets—the Treasury is found bankrupt, though a year ago it had a surplus of forty millions—the members talk six weeks—spend about three hundred thousand dollars, and propose to adjourn to meet again in December!

Instead of restoring specie to the country, they issue twelve millions of Treasury notes, and prepare to take a new hold on the public purse in the shape of mileage.

What do the plain, hard working people of the country think of such *relief?*

Richmond Whig.

From the National [illegible]

THE UNITED STATES [illegible]

The documents communicated to [illegible] Representatives by the President [illegible] in pursuance of the resolution of [illegible] questing "the President of the U. S. [illegible] nicate to that House, if in his opinion [illegible] compatible with the public interest [illegible] proposition has been made on the [illegible] public of Texas to the Government [illegible] States, for the annexation of the [illegible] Texas to this Union; and, if such [illegible] been made, what answer has been [illegible] correspondence which has taken [illegible] thereto," consist of a letter of [illegible] the Minister Plenipotentiary from [illegible] Texas (Hon. M. Hunt) to the Secretary [illegible] the United States, under date of [illegible] of the reply thereto of the Secretary [illegible] date of August 25; and of the [illegible] ister of Texas under date of Sept[illegible]

The object of the letter of the [illegible] is to propose a negotiation for the [illegible] nexing that country to the United [illegible] pressed upon the Secretary of State [illegible] siderations as will be substantially [illegible] by a perusal of the reply of the Secretary [illegible] which we think it proper to insert [illegible] lows:

To General MEMUCAN HUNT, [illegible]

The undersigned, Secretary [illegible] the United States, has had the [illegible] ceive the note of his excellency [illegible] Hunt, Envoy Extraordinary and [illegible] Plenipotentiary of Texas, dated [illegible] stant, proposing a negotiation [illegible] pose of annexing that country to the [illegible] States.

That communication has been [illegible] the President, who has considered [illegible] just sensibility. In giving to the undersigned instructions to present [illegible] prompt and decisive indication [illegible] it has been deemed necessary [illegible] President indulges the confident [illegible] that no unfriendly spirit towards the [illegible] ernment or the people of Texas [illegible] be imputed to the United States.

Neither the duties nor the [illegible] of the United States permit [illegible] into an examination of the [illegible] historial facts related by General [illegible] to allow them, if even admitted [illegible] rect, to control the decision of [illegible] presented by him. The United States [illegible] foremost in acknowledging the [illegible] of Mexico, and have uniformly [illegible] endeavored to cultivate relations [illegible] ship with that Power. Having [illegible] the formation of their Government [illegible] empt from civil wars, they have [illegible] value of internal quiet, and have [illegible] ly been anxious yet passive spectators [illegible] fends with which their neighbors [illegible] flicted. Although, in the contest [illegible] tween Texas and Mexico, circumstances [illegible] have existed, and events have occurred [illegible] culiarly calculated to enlist the sympathies [illegible] of our People, the effort of the Government [illegible] has been to look upon that difficulty [illegible] with the same rigid impartiality with which [illegible] it has regarded all other Mexican revolutions.

In determining with respect to the independence of other countries, the United States have never taken the question [illegible] between the contending parties [illegible] eration. They have deemed it their [illegible] duty and policy to decide upon the question [illegible] as one of fact merely. This was the course [illegible] pursued with respect to Mexico [illegible] was adhered to when analogous questions [illegible] dered it proper to investigate the question [illegible] of Texan Independence. That investigation [illegible] made with due circumspection, and the result [illegible] sult was not arrived at until the consequences had been accurately [illegible] The possibility of a collision [illegible] arising, among other causes, from the alleged superior aptitude of the [illegible] soil of Texas for the growth of the staples of the United States, was [illegible] looked. A sense of duty and [illegible] for consistency, however, it was [illegible] left this Government no alternative [illegible] therefore led the way in recognition [illegible] A hope was certainly entertained [illegible] act, and the motives that could [illegible] even if no other considerations were [illegible] influence, would point out to the Government [illegible] ment of Texas the propriety of cherishing intimate and amicable [illegible] with this country, but of absolute [illegible] other connexions abroad which [illegible] detrimental to the United States [illegible] from this, however, it was presumed [illegible] Government would enter upon the [illegible] of the intentions intimated by the [illegible] traordinary, with respect to connexions [illegible] foreign Powers, with a full understanding [illegible] of the just and liberal commercial [illegible] tions existing between the United States [illegible] and other nations. A pervading [illegible] of those compacts is impartial [illegible] the citizens, vessels, and products [illegible] parties in their respective territories [illegible] was not to be believed that the [illegible] allies of the United States would [illegible] from their engagements, no [illegible] was felt that the interests of [illegible] would suffer from the arrangements [illegible] Texas might enter into with the [illegible]

The question of the *annexation* of a [illegible] pendent State to the United States [illegible] fore been presented to this Government [illegible] the adoption of their constitution, treaties [illegible] tions have been made to the domain [illegible] claimed by the United States. In [illegible] this Government was not actuated by [illegible] for sway over a broader space. Pure [illegible] ests of many members of the Confederacy [illegible] permanent well-being of all, imperatively [illegible] upon this Government the necessity of [illegible] sion of its jurisdiction over Louisiana [illegible] As peace, however, was our cherished [illegible] to be departed from unless honor [illegible] by adhering to it, we patiently endured [illegible] serious inconveniences and privations, [illegible] a transfer of those regions by negotiation [illegible] by conquest.

The issue of those negotiations was [illegible] al cession of these countries to the [illegible] The circumstance, however, of their [illegible] possessions of France and Spain, and [illegible] pendent on the metropolitan Government [illegible] ders those transactions materially [illegible] that which would be presented by the [illegible] the annexation of Texas. The latter [illegible] with an independent Government, [illegible] as such by the United States, and [illegible] ritory, beyond, though bordering on [illegible] ded by France, in the Treaty of the [illegible] 1803. Whether the Constitution of [illegible] States contemplated the annexation [illegible] State, and if so, in what manner [illegible] be effected, are questions, in the [illegible] President, it would be inexpedient, [illegible] circumstances, to agitate.

So long as Texas shall remain at [illegible] United States are at peace with her [illegible] proposition of the Texan minister [illegible] necessarily involves the question of [illegible] adversary. The United States are [illegible] co by a treaty of amity and commerce, [illegible] be scrupulously observed on their [illegible] it can be reasonably hoped that Mexico [illegible] form her duties and respect our [illegible]

States might justly be suspected of a
the friendly purposes of the compact,
re of General Hunt were to be even
future consideration, as this would im-
tion on our part to espouse the quar-
with Mexico; a disposition wholly at
h the spirit of the treaty, with the uni-
and the obvious welfare of the United

ements mentioned by General Hunt,
d States to annex Texas to their ter-
duly appreciated; but, powerful and
ertainly they are, they are light when
he scale of reason to treaty obligations
for that integrity of character by which
States have sought to distinguish them-
the establishment of their right to
e in the great family of nations. It is
owever, that the motives by which
een governed in making this overture,
ual force in impelling her to preserve,
endent Power, the most liberal com-
ions with the United States. Such a
will be cheerfully met, in a correspond-
y this Government. If the answer
undersigned has been directed to give
sition of General Hunt should unfor-
k such a change in the sentiments of
ment as to induce an attempt to extend
relations elsewhere, upon terms preju-
United States, this Government will
by the rectitude of its intentions, and
hat although the hazard of transient
be incurred by a rigid adherence to
es, no lasting prosperity can be secured
re disregarded.
rsigned avails himself of the occasion
eral Hunt renewed assurances of his
nished consideration.
JOHN FORSYTH.

ENT OF STATE,
hington, August 25, 1837.

nd letter of the Minister of Texas re-
e of the arguments of Mr. Secretary
l concludes (besides the compliments
ith the following declaration:

dersigned most respectfully assures
le Mr. Forsyth, and through him His
he President of the U. States, that
and decisive rejection of the proposi-
annexation of Texas to the United
ot be imputed to an unfriendly spirit
rnment and People of Texas."

NEWARK (N. J.) ADVERTISER, SEPT. 30.

Better Currency."—We have seen
ing one of the Treasury "shin
n the shape of a draft, issued by
pbell, Treasurer, August 28th,
he Cashier of the State Bank at
or the enormous sum of $6 45!—
is endorsed on the back of an or-
arrant, from Amos Kendall, P.
favor of G. B. Reynolds, of West
x County, *New York*, dated Au-
Mr. Reynold appears to have
his 'mint drop'—doubtless one of
sed 'yellow boys' that were to
rough every man's long silk purse'
30th September, as the prescribed
ceipt for the money, signed by
that date.
pecimen this of the faithlessness
incapacity of an Administration
down the bank, under the pro-
'better currency." A $5 of the
k was current money every where
hing the specie in any town or ci-
Union, or pay for any necessary of
ere we have a paltry Treasury
ed in payment to a public creditl
l to the specie, or at least to an
, on a bank hundreds of miles out
, for a sum which would not pay
his travelling expenses to collect
e it observed that the draft, with
old's signature to the prescribed
ceipt on the face of it, has been
ough a third person for collec-
was this morning presented to the
nd refused on the ground that
old was not *personally present!*
holder was assured that "it is
Good for what? Certainly not for
meat.

---

rn, by a gentleman just from
n, that the opinion gains ground
dministration neither expect nor
Sub-Treasury bill to pass the
Representatives. They prefer the
restricted method of issuing Trea-
ts. They now have the money
d they want no trammels.
Richmond Whig.

r from Washington to the Rich-
quirer in speaking of the probable
n the Senate of the Sub-Treasury
"in the House it has no chance."

---

propriety of the term Conservatives,
y the new party, will be better ap-
when we remind our readers that
ent of a faction is principally com-
Expungers—of those who sustained
ation of a record. Pretty Con-
they! They mutilate, blur and
nd then prate about preserving!—
such pretenders! Their impu-
nly equalled by their hypocrisy.
Richmond Whig.

---

ficial paper in this city, remarking
late votes in the two Houses of
exults in the belief that they
ous that the dynasty of Banks,
l small, approaches its end."—
he organ of the Government open-
g in the approaching downfall of
emains of the credit of the country.
Credit! Perish Commerce!" *Ca
l. Intelligencer.*

---

rns things take in this changing
e curious enough. Last winter,
ington Globe was denouncing the
outhern Nullifier" in all sorts of
g, little, pungent and splashing.—
Calhoun's six-columned speech is
ed in the Globe, with compliments,
e worst that is said of it is—"Some
of his speech will be found tinged
relics of prejudices engendered in
cal conflicts through which Mr. C.
d. This is to be regretted." Mr.
r contra, then glorified as the van-
this lion of the Nullifiers, is now
in the Globe.—*N. Y. Express.*

DAYTON, Sept. 12.

MOTH *(not* BANK, *ye democrats*,
MPKIN!—Mr. James Perrine sent
week, a pumpkin which weighed
ds—and measures 7 feet 1½ inches
ference. Mr. Perrine raised this
in his garden from seed which
ught from France. He desired us
all good Whigs with the seed of
moth, but does not mean to be un-
by this restriction that there are
pumpkins in the democratic party
—*Journal.*

New York, October 6—8, P. M.

"MAINE FOREVER!"

We have, to-day, still more cheering intelligence from "the Star in the East." The *Whig majority* in the House of Representatives will not be less than 12 or 15.

In the towns now heard from there have been chosen 92 Whigs and 70 Locos. Last year, the same towns gave 54 Whigs, and 108 Administration. Nett WHIG GAIN, since last year, 76!!!

Baldwin and Sebago have chosen their whig representative by a majority of 15. Only three weeks ago the town gave Parks (Loco) 88 majority!

Hebron and Oxford also have chosen a whig representative—these towns also gave Parks a majority of 34.

The House consists of 185 members—93 a majority; we have already 92. Twenty-three members are yet to be heard from. Huzza "for down east."

THE GOVERNOR.—There is no reasonable doubt that Kent is elected Governor by a handsome and decided majority. The Loco Focos in Maine have endeavored to throw a bank of Newfoundland fog over the votes, for the purpose of electing Representatives in the districts where there was to be a Representative chosen on the second, or third ballotting—the majority principle prevailing in all the elections of New England. This fog will clear away, now *daylight* has risen in the House of Representatives, which with Senate counts the gubernatorial vote.—*Express.*

MESSENGER OFFICE,
Macon, Oct. 7, 1837.

The annexed returns are the gains of the two candidates on the Election for Gov. of 1835, so far as heard from, and may be relied on as correct. Schley then had a majority of 2,571. Mr. Gilmer, it will be seen, has had a large gain in most of these counties, and where Schley has a gain, it is generally small, and leaves Mr. Gilmer with a clear majority in 49 counties over the previous election, of 3,227. If our ticket meets no unexpected drawback, he will be elected by a considerable majority.

Both branches of the Legislature we anticipate will have a Van Buren majority.

P. S. In 56 counties Gilmer's gain is 3406.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.
NEW YORK, October 4.

Business *flutters* here yet, if I may use a word which best expresses my idea, and will flutter, until the Government in Washington is willing to share fate in a common fortune with the governed. No one knows what to calculate upon six months hence. There is no confidence in future operations. But few dare give notes, and fewer dare take them. If the people of business here believed that the sub-Treasury expedient was to be saddled upon the nation, every thing would be afloat among business people, and only the brokers, sharpers, and the like, would know how to thrive. About this issue of Treasury notes there is considerable discussion among business people. They who understand the art of shaving, drawing, transferring, and all that, say magnificent broker operations can be made out of these Treasury notes. When once they get into Wall street, without a doubt they will dance about like wild-fire.

The Josephs are about to get on their business legs again. All the creditors have withdrawn their suits, and, as they show a probability of assets, they are left to manage their own business, under the advice of the creditors and their friends. Their surplus assets are reported to be over half a million of dollars. Their indebtedness is six and a half millions. To pay this, they have a little over seven millions. Their assets, more than half are due from various individuals in Mobile, New Orleans, Natchez, and other Southern places. It is, therefore, impossible to say what will be the final result of their affairs, but the statement, with the sanction of highly respectable names given it, is a guaranty of their integrity and honor. This is a beneficial arrangement all around.

United States Bank Stock to-day is 118. American gold is 5 to 5¼ premium. Treasury Drafts sell this morning at 4 per cent.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, October 5.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ship England, Captain Waite, the Editors of the Daily Express have dates from London to September 3d, and from Liverpool to the morning of her sailing, which was on the 4th, with news from Great Britain, and all parts of the Continent.

In Liverpool there appears to be great confidence in the Cotton market, which had advanced full ¼d. Turpentine had improved; other articles were without material change. In London there were no changes worthy of note.

Money appears to be most abundant in London. As a proof of the great abundance, a London Journal says, that the American Bank Bonds, which, after their first novelty was over, were not thought much of, have now again been sought after for investment, and the prices have risen to 98.

The same Journal adds that "money eagerly seeks for profitable investment.—Openings for such a purpose in merchandise are however but few and small at present. The mercantile markets generally are firm and looking well. Their present condition as compared with the past is good, and in reference to the future it is such as to inspire hope of much better things. Confidence is increasing in strength and extent, and matters are gradually working back to their old standing. Holders of goods are firm, and as the stocks of dealers are low, a good trade for home consumption may be expected. For export the season this year is too far advanced; next spring a brisk business in this department may be confidently expected. Mercantile operations are now on the increase, and prices of several primary commodities are still looking up. Discounts continue at 3 per cent on first bills, and loans on English Securities may be obtained at 2 per cent. and under."

The London Times (Conservative) admits that the Whigs have a majority of 23 in the House of Commons, which is not much of a majority in a body so large. The Conservatives, it is probable, will make an attempt to elect Sugden as Speaker.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 11, 1837.

CAUTION.—The Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, and of the old Newbern Bank, will not be redeemed after the 1st day of November next, and will consequently be utterly worthless after that day. They are now paid at the counters of all the Banks.

Further Caution.—We were yesterday shown a Circular, from the Bank of the State to its Branches, &c. directing that none of the above Notes be received at said Branches after the 20th inst. This is to enable the Branches to remit to Raleigh such amount as may be on hand by the 1st of November, on which day the business of the old Banks will be finally closed. Of course the Notes will be receivable at Raleigh and Newbern until the last named day.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1837.

Dear Sir: From the tenor of the President's Message, as well as the proceedings of Congress during the present Session, you will see that there is no hope of any thing being done for the relief of the country or the people.

The time has been, within the short period of three or four years, under the late administration and the domination of the party now in power, when it was held that the executive, of his own sovereign will and pleasure, had a right to remove the public deposites to give us a better currency, and even to improve the *morals* of the people; but now we are told by the same party, with authority from the highest official stations, that the government has no constitutional right to do any thing for the relief of the country or the improvement of the currency, though the same party had assumed to themselves without any authority of law the exercise of the fatal right of depreciating and destroying it. Such is the inconsistent course of a party which has no other settled principle than the enjoyment of the loaves and fishes.

The bankruptcy of the Treasury is the best commentary upon the reckless and preposterous acts of the late and present administration, which have by their currency tinkering, specie circular, &c. &c. reduced the country from the highest state of prosperity to a condition of unexampled distress and suffering. In addition to the passing the act to suspend for fifteen months the payment of the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue to the States, it would seem to be necessary that the government should in some way obtain a loan of ten millions of Dollars; we have a bill before the House, which has passed the Senate, and will no doubt become a law, authorising the issuing of ten millions in Treasury notes, to enable the government to get along.

The Sub-Treasury project, which has passed the Senate, is now before the House of Representatives, but I believe it is every day becoming more unpopular, and I doubt whether its friends will attempt to press it through during the remainder of the present short Session, and I feel confident that if they should make the attempt they must fail.

This project, though it has enlisted the support of some high minded, pure and honorable men, must be regarded as prodigal, extravagant, and utterly impracticable.

The adjournment of the present Session will take place on the 16th instant, without any thing being done more than to aid the government in meeting the demands against it, and without doing any thing which can materially relieve the people in their distress and embarrassments.

The Hon. Wm. C. Preston, of S. Carolina, passed through this place on Monday morning last, on his way home from Congress.

Tennessee.—At the special election to supply the place in Congress of Mr. Standefer deceased, there were five Whig and two Van Buren candidates. Col. Stone, Whig, was elected, by a handsome majority over both the Vans, and the aggregate vote of the five Whigs was nearly 3000 more than that of the Vans. Tennessee is sound.

Maryland Election.—The Election for Members of the Legislature has resulted in the choice of 50 Whigs and 36 Van Buren men. The Senate is composed of 15 Whigs, so that the majority on joint ballot is 29.

Texas.—It will be seen from the letter of Mr. Forsyth, in another column, that the Executive has very decidedly declined entering into a negotiation for annexing Texas to the U. States; and for what appear to us to be very good reasons.

The Treasury Bankrupt.—Mr. Cambreleng stated in a speech on the 3d inst. that the Treasury could not pay a small draft of $811. What a consummation of the golden humbug!

The Wilmington Rail Road.—We learn from the Wilmington Advertiser that the Locomotives have been put upon a few miles of the Rail Road, the only portion yet completed, and operated very satisfactorily.—Ten miles of the Road will be completed in a few days, we understand, when the coaches will be withdrawn from that portion, and the cars substituted.

The repairs of the steamer Boston having been completed, she resumed her regular trips between Wilmington and Charleston on Friday last.

Gen. Wool, of the Army, has been honorably acquitted by the Court of Inquiry which lately sat at Knoxville, on charges preferred by the Governor of Alabama.

Gen. Scott.—This officer has actually applied to the Secretary of War, to be reinstated in his command in the Florida War. He rested his claim upon the grounds, that Florida is within his command, that nearly all his troops have been ordered to that Territory, and that he is the senior of the officer now in command there, (Gen. Jessup.) The Virginia delegation in Congress had strongly seconded the application. But it was refused by the War Department.

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tion of [illegible]
that:
those [illegible]
we do not [illegible]

In relation [illegible]
the following [illegible]
Gazette, a paper [illegible]
for its calm and dispassionate [illegible]
and things, meet our approbation [illegible]
the assurance of Mr. Calhoun accords with that made to us during a recent visit to Washington:—

"We have reason to believe that no little injustice has been done to Mr. Calhoun, in consequence of his late course. Base motives are attributed to him, and he is charged with having formed an alliance with Mr. Benton and gone over to Mr. Van Buren. He himself, in his place, in the Senate, has indignantly repelled this charge. As to his motives, we have never questioned them. Our admiration of and respect for him are not abated. The misconceptions in the public mind arise, principally, from not having the details of Mr. Calhoun's plan accurately explained—and which he failed to do in his speech.

If Mr. Calhoun could guard against an increase of executive patronage—could allow the public revenue to be collected not *exclusively* in gold and silver—could separate effectually the purse and the sword—could maintain sound banking institutions &c.—his proposition of a divorce of the Government from the Banks would hardly be objectionable.

But as we are assured by Mr. Calhoun himself that he has not gone over to the Administration, it is but common justice to let him take his own position, and not to place him in one where he has not placed himself."

CONGRESS.—Both Houses adopted, on the 2d inst. a resolution to adjourn on the 16th inst. (Monday next.)

In the Senate, the Sub-Treasury bill has passed its 3d reading. On Monday, Mr. Bayard spoke at length in opposition, and Mr. Wright in favor of it. On Tuesday, Mr. Calhoun spoke two hours in favor, and in reply to Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster rejoined, and Mr. Buchanan closed the debate. For further proceedings see preceding page.

A joint resolution has passed its second reading in the Senate, requiring the postage on all letters by the Express mail to be paid in advance.

The Senate, having passed upon most of the business before it, adjourned over from Thursday to Monday.

The House of Representatives has decided, 118 to 101, that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson of Miss. are entitled to seats in the House for the whole term of the 25th Congress. They were elected, it will be recollected, only for the present session, the regular election coming on next month. We presume they will resign, as soon as the present session is over, to give the people an opportunity of making a choice at the regular period.

The House passed the resolution of Mr. Cambreleng, declaring it *inexpedient* to charter a National Bank, by a vote of 123 to 91. [The Nat. Intelligencer says this is not a true test; that some members, within their own personal knowledge, voted for the resolution who are friendly to a National Bank; they voted thus on the ground that it is not *now* expedient to charter a Bank.]

The bill to authorize the issue of $10,000,000 of Treasury Notes, to meet the pressing demands against the Treasury, occupied the House during the principal part of the last week. A great number of members have spoken on the subject, and many amendments have been offered, but the question was undecided at the last dates. There is no doubt, we believe, that it will pass.

Mr. Wise presented a memorial of ladies and gentlemen of Halifax county, in the State of Virginia, praying Congress to furnish husbands, at public expense, to all female petitioners upon subjects relating to slavery, thereby giving a direction to their minds calculated to make them good matrons, and averting the evils with which the priestcraft and fanaticism of the Eastern States threaten the people of the South.

This petition, following the predestined fate of all petitions at this session, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. King of Geo.—This gentleman has been bitterly denounced by the Constitutionalist, the organ of democracy in Georgia, and called upon to resign, on the ground that he has abandoned the Union party, which elected him.

A Murderer Arrested.—Some six months ago, an individual came to this place and settled in an untenanted house in the outskirts of the City, whose general appearance and habits were such as to excite suspicion of his real character. He seemed a perfect stranger, having no acquaintances, nor any regular business or occupation; and although regarded as a person, whom it was proper to watch, yet nothing transpired to implicate him in any criminal transaction. Last week, however, being the term of our Superior Court, several gentlemen from Anson County were here in attendance, as Witnesses, and, in passing along the street, they came across this individual, whom they immediately recognized as Thomas C. Ellerbe, formerly of Anson County, and a fugitive from justice. The fact being made known, he was immediately arrested by Constable Murray, and carried for examination before Thomas Cobbs and John J. Christophers, Esquires, when the following facts were elicited:

The Prisoner was fully identified as the individual who, about the year 1824, committed a murder on the body of a wagoner near Cheraw, So. Ca. and immediately absconded before process could be served on him. Since then, nothing certain has been known of him, until sometime during the past year, when a paragraph appeared in the newspapers giving an account of the murder of William Ellerbe, by his father Thomas Ellerbe, in West Florida. From the fact that the Prisoner was supposed to have gone towards Florida, and from the further fact, that he had, when he went off, a son named William, the inference seemed clear to the Witnesses that the murderer was the identical Thomas C. Ellerbe, now in custody.—And so thought the Court, for it ordered him to prison, to await further developments.
Raleigh Register.

The Legislature of Tennessee assembled on the 2d inst. An election for a Senator of the U. States will be made during its session, to supersede Mr. Grundy.

---

for [illegible]
having [illegible]
guished gentleman [illegible]
and the Capt[illegible]
near Jamestown, [illegible]
have no doubt but [illegible]
places will produce results of importance to the owners, as well as to the cause of science.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The two Dogs.—In reading the following paragraph in the Salisbury Watchman, we at first thought that its facetious editor must have intended it as a fling at Gen. Jackson and the obsequious follower in his footsteps. But as the Salisbury editor gives the names of half a dozen gentlemen as vouchers for the truth of his story, we must acquit him of any political waggery on this occasion. The parallel, however, is not the less striking. The old dog crippled by his *experiments*, halting on three legs ever afterwards, and his faithful follower holding up his hind leg in humble imitation of his master! If there could be any thing more completely emblematical of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, we should be glad to know it.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Truth is stranger than fiction.—There are two dogs in Montgomery county, N. C. of whom this fact is related: "They had been hunted together after deer, for several years; at length the elder got his hind leg caught in a steel-trap in the river, which caused him to lose it just below the hock joint. This did not prevent him from running, however, after it had healed. But his young friend and pupil, from that time forth, ran upon three legs—holding up the hind leg corresponding with the injured leg in his companion. For the truth of this, vouch Dr. Montgomery, John C. Atkins, and half a dozen highly respectable gentlemen about Lawrenceville.
Salisbury Watchman.

Congress is debating about the most suitable agents to keep the money of the nation. The Pets might well put in their claim to merit in this matter, if the word "keep" should receive Col. Benton's signification. They have kept it so closely, that even the rightful owners cannot get it.
Richmond Whig.

Newbern Spectator.—We hail with heartfelt pleasure the return of R. G. Moore, Esq. to the Editorial chair of this respectable and valuable journal. After a separation of nearly a year, he has again connected himself with Gen. Pasteur, who has, during that period, conducted the paper himself with patriotic zeal and ability. With the aid of Mr. Moore, whose talents are too well known to need our commendation, it will no doubt be greatly improved. This sheet has already been considerably enlarged, and the Editors promise, "in a few months, one yet larger and better filled."
Raleigh Star.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The Custom House.—We would respectfully apprize members of Congress that there are between two and three hundred officers connected with the Customs in this city, one-half of whom are without any employment, and devote their time to publicly brawling in favor of *Loco-Focoism*, and against the best interests of the country. Now, as the Custom-House officers were more than doubled during the last two or three years of our commercial prosperity, on the plea that their services were absolutely necessary to the collection of the revenue, let a resolution be passed by Congress, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge all inspectors, &c., whose services are not absolutely necessary; or, if such a reduction should be deemed too great, let the resolution provide that they shall be reduced to the number employed when Gen. Jackson came into office. This would save to the country a *million of dollars per annum*, which now goes to the support of idle, brawling, pot-house politicians.

Morphine.—A child was killed in New York a few days ago by its mother giving it four drops of this drug.

A hypochondriac patient insisting to Dr. Abernethy that he had swallowed a mouse, the doctor's advice to him was to "go and swallow a cat."

MARRIED,

In Oxford, N. C., on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, the Rev. J. S. McCUTCHAN to Miss ELIZABETH T. SALMON, formerly of this town.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday last, DILLON JORDAN, Sen. Esq.

At Mrs. McKay's, in Cumberland County, on the 29th ult., Miss ELIZABETH SELLERS, in the 15th year of her age, daughter of Col. Sellers, of Sampson County. She had but a few months ago completed her education at Oxford, and was on a short visit to her friends in Cumberland, where she died. It is seldom that death has shown his inflexible indiscrimination more than in the case before us. Could youth, beauty or mental and personal accomplishments have stayed his arm or warded off his dart, the deceased would now have been full of life and health, imparting happiness and pleasure to all around, and filling the glad hearts of her fond parents with pleasing anticipations of future usefulness and happiness. But she is gone, in the budding spring time of youth, before the cares and perplexities of life were fully opened to her view; before her heart was lacerated with disappointment and misery, and made sick with hope deferred. She appeared but for a season, cheerful and happy, culled a flower or two, and is gone to her native Heaven. Peace to thy shade, thou lovely one, and may he who pays this passing tribute to thy memory, find his after days as pure and unsullied as thine were innocent and happy.—*Com.*

In this town, on the 2d inst., WILLIAM HENRY, and on the 4th, MARGARET JANE, infant son and daughter of Hamilton and Frances Mitchell, the former aged 4 years and 16 days, and the latter 6 years 21 days. These Children have been kindly removed from the temptations and sorrows of subsequent life, and are now happy in those blessed and healthful regions, the inhabitants of which shall never have occasion to say 'I am sick.' "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not."—*Communicated.*

At the Hot Springs, in Virginia, on the 28th ult. SPENCER D. COTTON, Esq., Merchant of Tarborough.

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			30 a 35
			7½
		Brown,	7 a 11
			16
			18 a 20
			55 a 90
		Seed,	$3 a 3 25
		Tobacco, leaf	2 a 3
		Navy Stores,	16 a 25
		Tar,	10 a 12
		White, new	$1 a 1 [illegible]
		Whiskey,	65 a 70
		Wool,	20 a 25

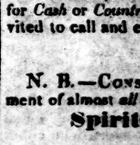
WILMINGTON MARKET—October 6.
Turpentine $2 30; Tar 1 37 a 1 40; Crude 2 50; Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz.—Wide Boards 12 00; Flooring do. 10 00 a 11 00; Scantling 10 00 a 11 00; Timber 6 00 a 9 00; Shingles, W. O. rough, none; dressed 32 00 a 35 00; Barrel 12 00 a 13 00; R. O. rough 15 00 a 20 00; do. Staves 18 00 a 20 00; Shingles 3 a 3½; Corn 1 25; Salt, coarse 38; Rice 3 75.

The Fall Term

in Donaldson Academy commences this day, October 4th.

Notice.

I HAVE appointed R. Cochran, Jr. my authorized Agent and Attorney for the settlement of my business in Fayetteville, N. C.
THOMAS COCHRAN.
Mobile, Ala., Sept. 30, 1837.



ALL persons indebted to Thomas Cochran, by Note, Account, or otherwise, are requested to call at the Lafayette Hotel, and settle the same;—those having claims against him, will hand them to the subscriber.
R. COCHRAN, Jr.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1837. 62 3w

For Rent.

THAT desirable *DWELLING HOUSE*, with the large Garden opposite, near the Cool Spring, formerly E. Stedman's residence. Possession given the 18th inst. Apply to
YARBROUGH & RAY.
October 10, 1837. 62 3w

Protestant Episcopal Church.

A SPECIAL Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, will be held in Christ Church, Raleigh, on Saturday the 25th of November next, at which time and place it is earnestly desired that a full representation be present, as the subjects to be considered are of the deepest interest to the welfare of the Diocese.
By order of the Bishop and Standing Committee,
E. L. WINSLOW, Sec'y of Convention.
Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1837. 62tm.

☞The Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Salisbury Watchman, Elizabeth City Star, Wilmington Advertiser, will please publish the above.

REMOVAL,
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq. dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
G. B. ATKINS,
East of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds of Foreign and Domestic* **Spirits, Wines, &c.**
G. B. A.
Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

NEW STORE.

"THE SUBSCRIBER" has commenced business again in the NEW STORE lately erected for him, four doors north of Kershaw street, being the first Store on entering the town on the north side. As the stand is considered, by some, as none of the best, I have been induced to purchase a very large

STOCK OF GOODS,

To enable me to sell to my friends and the public at such prices as to compensate them for a long walk.

Received early in the Summer, and now in **STORE, AND FOR SALE,**

68 HHDS. SUGAR, 20 bags COFFEE, and 10 Hhds. MOLASSES,
20 bbls. N. O. Molasses, 400 sacks Salt,
5000 lbs. new Bacon, 200 ps. Hemp Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope, 25 casks Lime,
In addition to which, I shall shortly receive, a CHEAP and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, purchased a few days since in New York, containing in part the following articles:
Swedes and English Iron,
Cuba, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee, Bale Rope,
Loaf and lump Sugar, chests and caddies Tea,
Cheese, sperm and tallow Candles, bar Soap,
Linseed, sperm and train Oil,
Mackerel, Salmon and Cod Fish,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cassia & Cloves,
Havanna preserved Fruits, large assortment,
Together with the usual variety kept in a Grocery Store.

—*Also,*—

British and domestic DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery and Hollow Ware,
Ready made Clothing, Hats and Caps,
Shoes, Saddlery and Leather,
Crockery, Jugs and Jars,
Horn, shell and ivory Combs,
Smiths' Tools and Mill Cranks;
Rush and cane seat Chairs,
Northern wooden Ware,
Writing Paper and blank Books,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Drugs, Dyes and Medicines,
Cotton Yarn, No. 8 to 12.
A. P. LACOSTE.
Cheraw, Sept 27. 62tf.

$5 Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, of Hezekiah Blizzard, late of Duplin County, charged with robbing the Store of Arch'd Branch, and for whose appearance at Court, the undersigned was security. He is about 24 years of age, dark mulatto, long black whiskers, about 6 feet high, thin face, some scratches or scars on his face; somewhat round-shouldered, wears an old gray raccoon hat, and had no other clothes but pantaloons and shirt.
Any information, will be thankfully received, if addressed to Abraham Kornegay, at Kenansville, Duplin County, North Carolina.
ISAAC TAYLOR.
Duplin County, Oct. 5, 1837. 62 2ups.

Rodger's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodger's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.
E. J. HALE.
October 10, 1837.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

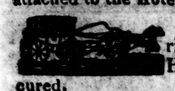
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Boxes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double-barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville. N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43 tf.

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

Phillip Carroll } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Algea Carroll. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that an alias subpœna in this case has been regularly issued and returned by the Sheriff of this County "Not to be found," it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that proclamation at the Court House door be made by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear as commanded by the subpœna, and the same having been done, *Ordered* that publication be made in the *No. Carolina Journal* and *Fayetteville Observer*, for the term of three months, according to law, requiring the defendant, Algea Carroll to make her appearance at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1837.

(51-3m) HENRY W. AYER.

Notice to Land Buyers.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the South West, will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 10th of October next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale;) the tract of LAND on which he lives, formerly the property of Hector McNeill, containing 540 acres, situated on Great Rockfish, south side, and 18 miles west of Fayetteville, on the old Camden stage road.

One half of said Land is *well* timbered with pine that may be easily floated to the Mills below. It can nearly all be cultivated, and the soil is not excelled by any on the creek. There is a large quantity cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and also an excellent summer Pasture, for cattle. The Water on the Place is first rate. I would sell the whole or a part to suit purchasers. Those wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

JAS. McFADYEN.

September 9, 1837. 58tf.

WHOLESALE STORE

300 PACKAGES.

I [illegible] 300 packages of [illegible] Goods, all of which will be sold at [illegible] terms, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

Notice to Land Buyers.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale the following LANDS, lying on Cape Fear River, in the County of Cumberland, thirty miles above Fayetteville, viz:

400 acres, two miles above Fox's Island,
320 do one mile below McNeill's Ferry,
230 do two do. above Averasborough,
4000 do Piney Land, including his Dwelling, on which is a Saw and Grist Mill, and within four miles of Cape Fear river.

All or any part of the above Land will be sold to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy. The Land will be shewn at any time by the Subscriber.

DUSHEE SHAW.

July 27, 1837. 52-3m.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House Door, in Moore County, on the 3d Monday in October next, the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1834, 35 and 36, and costs of advertising:

235	acres on Pait's creek, joining the lands of Carrol Brady and Robt. Wilson dec. valued at	$130
150	do on Governor's creek, held by Burton Dowd, joining Duncan McLeod's and James Worthy, valued at	250
100	do on Buffalow creek, held by Jacob Steels, joining the lands of B. Boroughs and others, valued at	100
100	do do held by James Atkins, joining B. Boroughs and Jacob Steels, Sen., valued at	100
550	do on Lick creek, held by Neill Mc. Leod, joining the lands of John Dannielly, dec'd, valued at	100
200	do. held by same, on the Waterry branch, joining the lands of John Ritter, dec. and Jacob Steels, sen. valued at	150
150	do on Tom's creek, held by do., joining the lands of John Cole and others, valued at	100
100	do joining Malcom Black's land, valued at	100
300	do on Little river, joining the land of Duncan Blue, valued at	150
150	do on Richland creek, near or including the Locust Spring, valued at	150
100	do of land on Little Buffalow, joining the lands of Johnson Wicker, formerly owned by Philander Burklow, valued at	50
5	do of land on the waters of Buffalow creek, joining the lands of Archibald McPherson and the heirs of A. Dalrymple, valued at	5
150	do of land, on the waters of Richland creek, joining the lands of Elizabeth Fry, Thomas Bryant & others, claimed by the heirs of George Graham, valued at	150
1625	do given in by Hugh Moore, dec., for the year 1834, valued at	2000
	do for 1835, same	2000
30	do on Lick creek, not listed, joining Dan'l McNeill and John Dannielly, valued at	30
100	do of land on Buffalow creek, belonging to the heirs of Sam. Perry, joining B. Boroughs and others, valued at	100
200	do of land, lying on Crain's creek, joining the lands of Neill McNeill and others, listed by Dan'l McNeill, and valued at	200
50	do of land on both sides of the Locust Branch, joining the lands of Wm. Caddell and others, belonging to the heirs of Wm. Griffith, dec'd, valued at	50
	One House and Lot, in the town of Carthage, claimed by Angus McDonald & others, valued at	2000
	One House and Lot in the town of Carthage, claimed by Archibald Munroe, valued at	600
80	acres of land on Crain's creek, claimed by the heirs of John Armstrong, dec'd., adjoining the lands of David Graham and others, valued at	40
100	do of land on the waters of Crane's creek, joining the lands of Archibald Graham and others, valued at	50

EVANDER McINTOSH, Sh'ff.

August 9, 1837. 54-ts.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having [illegible] in Wilmington for the purpose of [illegible] the above business, respectfully [illegible] vices to the public. Goods consigned [illegible] forwarded with the utmost dispatch [illegible] ry particularity observed.—Particular [illegible] paid to the sale of Tobacco, Cotton, [illegible] Naves, &c. as well as the purchasing [illegible] letters himself that a knowledge of [illegible] tained with unremitting attention, [illegible] a share of public patronage.

WM. C. [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Esq. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, [illegible]

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received [illegible] ministration on the personal [illegible] thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at [illegible] 1836, of Cumberland County Court, having claims against the Estate [illegible] ceased, are hereby requested to [illegible] the Subscriber within the time pre[illegible] or this notice will be plead in bar [illegible] and all persons indebted to said [illegible] quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm [illegible] & JOHNSON, are hereby [illegible] subscriber alone is authorized to [illegible] and it is essential that the accounts [illegible] tled without delay.

DAN[illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW BOOK

WASHINGTON IRVING'S [illegible] TAINS, or adventures in [illegible] Bulwer's Athens, its rise and fall; [illegible] gate, by the author of the Pickwick [illegible] ton, by the author of Rookwood; [illegible] gypt, Arabia Petræ, and the Holy [illegible] of Society, by the Countess of [illegible] souri Harmony; Ruled Paper, &c.

Just received by [illegible]

August 1, 1837.

J. A. Pleasants, Jr.

Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville about [illegible] returned from Europe, with a [illegible] lection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S [illegible]

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated [illegible] ders in this country, having [illegible] ments with the Subscriber to receive [illegible] all orders for their Bells of any size [illegible] which they will warrant of the very [illegible] quality, not surpassed by any Bells [illegible] Also, Town Clocks, Church and [illegible] of superior finish and tones. Orders [illegible] information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N. B. They will warrant their Bells [illegible] any fail to give satisfaction, they may [illegible] ed for another. Also Old Bells re-[illegible]

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for [illegible] the above Mill Stones in this State, [illegible] Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, [illegible] would here inform those wanting Stones [illegible] they can be furnished by sending their [illegible] me at this place. We *warrant* them [illegible] *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new [illegible] stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Building

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND [illegible]

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable [illegible] lar Medicine. Just received by [illegible]

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified [illegible] to the last Will and Testament of [illegible] DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all [illegible] debted to the said Estate, to make [illegible] ment, as further indulgence cannot be [illegible] all persons having claims against said [illegible] present them within the time prescribed [illegible] or this notice will be plead in bar of their [illegible]

JAMES C. DOBBIN.

June 13, 1837.

SADDLERY,

I HAVE moved [illegible] the House lately [illegible] by Dr. Thomas [illegible] the North side of [illegible] nearly opposite [illegible] er & McLaurin's [illegible] I will keep constantly [illegible] SADDLES, BRIDLES, [illegible] NESS, and all [illegible] in my line of business, made of the best [illegible] and in the neatest manner.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends [illegible] the public in general, for the liberal [illegible] ment they have given me, and am [illegible] strict attention to business, to merit a [illegible] of their custom. All orders executed [illegible] shortest notice. Repairing done as [illegible]

GEORGE W. [illegible]

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1837.

Iron and Molasses

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,

THOS. SANDFORD.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half [illegible] Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best [illegible] manure. Those that want rich land [illegible] to apply for this Plaster, as now is the [illegible] it advantageously. Call on J. E. Pate [illegible] doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris,
ing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, for [illegible]
Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on [illegible]
All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular [illegible] these articles at all times, and from his [illegible] for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaster [illegible] can always speak confidently as to the [illegible] the articles.

JOHN E. PATTE[illegible]
3 doors South of the Market.

February 22, 1837.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER [illegible] ceived from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's [illegible] MANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale [illegible]

C. J. O[illegible]

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837.

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837. 51tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by John M. Stedman, on the 21st day of October, 1836, for the purposes therein mentioned, the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, under the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 14th October next, the HOUSE AND LOT on Person street, occupied by said Stedman as a Dwelling House, Also, another Lot near the same and known as the Stable Lot. Also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cart, Dray, &c.

Terms at the time of sale.

THO. J. CURTIS, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1837. 59ts.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, at the Stand formerly occupied by George W. Ragland & Co., Person street, Liberty Point, where he will constantly keep for sale a full supply of the above articles, and all others usually kept in his line, made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers of the late firm, for the liberal support given them, and assures all that may call on him hereafter, that they shall be accommodated with the same kind of work, he having made all the best Saddles of the late establishment for ten years past, and having formed an association with an experienced Harness Maker, who has worked for the late firm for five years past, he flatters himself that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may call on them. All orders in their line thankfully received and punctually attended to. Repairing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

MATTHEW N. LEARY.

September 10, 1837. 58 3m.

N. B. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of M. N. Leary & Co.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

[illegible]

Capital $1,000,000.

[illegible] agents of the above Company, [illegible] all kinds of property [illegible] the town of Fayetteville, and [illegible]

STARK & PEARCE.

[illegible] 12, 1837. 50tf

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1837, I will expose to public Sale for Cash, at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, the following pieces of LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due, and all incidental expenses, viz:

	TAX.
1 Lot on Hay and Winslow Streets, as the property of Peyton Linch, valued at $100	$0 50
1 Lot lower Fayetteville, D. G. McRae, and 2 polls, valued at $100	2 55
1 Lot Kennedy Street, Fred. Miller, 1 poll, valued at $400	300
1 Lot Hay Street, John Rathbone, valued at $400	2 00

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

Sept. 12th, 1837. 58-6w.

Leather and Shoe Store,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT, PERSON STREET, FOUR DOORS FROM THE MARKET SQUARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and upper LEATHER, skirting & bridle do. Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto,
Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for *Cash.*

☞ Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best materials.

S. T. HAWLEY.

September 26, 1837. 60-3t.

Female Classical School.

THIS School will be reopened on Monday the 16th October, under the superintendence of Miss Green, from the District of Columbia, assisted in the classical Department by Mr. E. Tripp.

To secure efficient instruction, Teachers of approved qualifications have been employed, and the number of pupils to whom their attention will be devoted is limited. The Committee therefore recommend this School as affording opportunity to young ladies for acquiring a thorough education and as under a good moral influence.—Reference to

Rev. J. B. BUXTON, *Pres't.*
C. P. MALLETT,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
JNO. H. HALL,
T. C. BLAKE,
C. T. HAIGH,
JOHN W. WRIGHT, } *Committee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 26. 60-tf.

Notice.

BY virtue of power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Robert Campbell, dec'd, I will sell publicly, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 13th day of November next, TWO TRACTS of PINEY LAND, well timbered, containing 640 acres each, lying on the South East side of Cape Fear river, adjacent to each other, and adjoining the Lands of Jas. Cameron, Graham and others.

Also, an undivided interest, being one-half of a tract of 500 acres, lying on Great Creek, near Black River.

One tract of 117 acres, on the South-eastern bank of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. Armstrong and McAlister.

One improved Lot in Campbellton, near the bridge.

One unimproved Lot in Fayetteville, opposite the Jail, and

That Fertile and valuable Possession of Land, whereupon the dec'd formerly lived, containing about 900 acres, lying on the Stage Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and within ten miles of the former place.

Twelve months credit will be given, purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date, and a mortgage on the premises

ALEX'R ELLIOT, Ex'r.

September 19, 1837. 60ts.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Archibald McEachern, } PETITION
vs. } *For the alteration of a*
Flora Currie and Lucy Moore. } *Grant and Mesne Conveyance.*

IT being made evident to the Court, that Lucy Moore, one of the Defendants, resides without the limits of this State, "*Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the said Lucy appear at the next sitting of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of November next, and make defence, if any she hath, to the prayer of the petition."

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, in the 61st year of our Independence, A. D., 1837.

[60-6w.] SDH. HOWELL, *Clerk.*

Bargains, Bargains!!

SELLING OFF AT ABOUT COST AND CHARGES.

THE Subscriber being anxious to close his business in Fayetteville, now offers his stock of

GOODS,

At very reduced prices. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call, the Stock being large and well assorted.

Those wishing to buy on time, shall be accommodated, 3, 6, and 9 months.

—*Also*—

My BRICK STORE, on Market Square, and a very large WAREHOUSE, on Liberty street.

The above Stock of Goods and Property will be offered to private purchasers until the 15th Nov., and if not all disposed of by that day, will be sold out at Public Auction. Therefore, those wishing to purchase will do well to call while the assortment is complete.

WM. S. LATTA.

September 20, 1837. 59 6w.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 14th October, will be sold at the Market House, that desirable property on Haymount, known as the residence of Henry Horn, occupied at present by Mr. P. Pearce, Terms Cash.

T. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

Sept. 19. 59-tf.

COTTON GINS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

OF my manufacture, will be kept constantly on hand at the Store of Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.

August 16, 1837. JOHN W. POWELL. 54-3m.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

[illegible]

[illegible] Goods, wares & [illegible] of the above Company, [illegible] all kinds of property [illegible] the town of Fayetteville, and [illegible]

STARK & PEARCE.

[illegible] 12, 1837. 50tf

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August 16, 1837. JOHN W. POWELL. 54-3m.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

[illegible] DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass Ware.

—ALSO—

[illegible] and PEARL BUTTONS.

[illegible] other articles too tedious to [illegible] all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.

Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837. 58tf.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,

30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.

—ALSO—

10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 16, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford